

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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It's a longer ways between drinks in Vermont.

A bag of 150 Germans is a fairly important capture in these days.

Perhaps Burlington's no-license majority was intended as a preliminary to the enlargement of Fort Ethan Allen, but Winooski lies between.

Those 43 votes in Barre loomed as big as a one-run lead in the ninth inning with two of the other side out and the third man swinging at the air.

One of the signs of the times in Vermont is the mounting tax rate. The town which did not have to vote an increased tax at the annual town meeting was, indeed, both rare and fortunate.

A man who spelled "cat" with a "k" has been barred from citizenship. Perhaps the poor man acquired his knowledge of the English language from a simplified speller.—New York Sun.

Possibly he got it from Kultur.

Japan would be defending herself by fighting the Germans in Siberia and, besides, might be storing up a claim when it comes to final reckoning. Stiff resistance to the Germans in that quarter would demand some worthwhile compensation.

The Camp Devens sergeant who said he would surrender his men to the Germans won't have a chance to—unless the war lasts more than 30 years, for his next 30 years are scheduled to be passed in prison. The wonder is how the man ever came to be a sergeant.

The town of Groton, thanks to the second contribution by one of its residents, will have a soldiers and sailors' monument, which will be a distinct credit to the town and to the memory of the brave men whose deeds it commemorates. Of course the monument will be of granite.

Considering the comparative lack of pre-election agitation, Barre cast a surprisingly large vote—2,200 votes in a total voting strength of 2,292, or 85 percent. What the vote would have been had there been a real old-fashioned personal contest is something to conjure over.

The revelation of the correspondence which Germany directed to France just before the outbreak of the war in order to secure the neutrality of France in Germany's war against Russia, France's ally in the entente alliance, may tell the story why the German army made such tremendous efforts to capture Verdun by force of arms. The fortified city of Verdun was one of the two hostages which Germany demanded of France to secure France's non-intervention on the side of Russia, the other being Toul, near which place the American army now occupies a sector. Then, again, Verdun lies on the direct road to Paris from German-held territory.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

The third United States Liberty loan is coming sooner than most people have been led to believe, the date, April 6, being a month or more in advance of the time more generally agreed upon by those speculating on the prospect. The details of the loan are not before the public at the present time, but the American people should be making up their minds to participate in this loan as readily as they participated in the first two loans. In the meantime they will not lose sight of the U. S. thrift and war savings stamp idea, a plan which promises to bring two billions of dollars into the treasury of the United States by the close of the present calendar year. A very large number of people in Vermont can be investors in both forms of securities, placing their small coins in the war savings stamp class and their larger amounts in the Liberty bonds. Surely the third Liberty loan is not the success to interfere seriously with the success of the Liberty savings stamp campaign because the two represent two distinct avenues toward aiding the United States. The Liberty loan will not be open to all the people because the amount of the minimum bond will be beyond the pocketbook of many people, particularly of the younger generation; but the war savings stamp medium is always open to them, even the smallest investor, and it will have almost all the attractive features of the Liberty loan. Therefore, while preparing for the third Liberty loan, let us not for a moment lose sight of the war savings stamp way of helping the government.

THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

By virtue of the vote taken yesterday, Washington county has made the initial step toward providing a county tuberculosis hospital, in which institution persons suffering with tuberculosis will be accorded the treatment which they need and which, by reason of the lack of facilities now, they are denied. The next step, following the canvassing of the

votes (a mere perfunctory arrangement) will be for Governor Graham to appoint a board of trustees, three in number, who shall have oversight of the selection of a site for the buildings and shall then have charge of the construction of the building, after which they will constitute the governing board, subject to the approval of the state. The buildings are to be built by money raised by the county through bonding and the care of the needy patients is to be borne by the state. This, in brief, is the outline of the splendid movement which the voters of the county put on foot yesterday. That it means the dawning of a better day for Washington county seems certain inasmuch as the hospital will form the nucleus for the effort to wipe out tuberculosis in the county. It is an earnest of success that such strong public sentiment shall stand back of the undertaking as is evidenced by the very large majority of favoring votes throughout the county. Almost with one accord the cities and towns of the county expressed their approval of the idea. Under careful guidance, the county hospital should prove to be a strongly beneficial factor in the life of the county.

CURRENT COMMENT

Sugar Making in Canada.

The fact that the Canadian sugar mills turned out nearly \$1,000,000 into the pockets of the Canadian beet sugar growers will bewilder those who think of sugar making as a tropical or semi-tropical industry. Most of us think of Canada as a country for the north, and that is true to a large extent, but if we started at the boundary line between Vermont and Massachusetts and pursued a due westerly course we should travel through Canada before we struck Michigan.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Strenuous Hike in Sight of Banquet Hall.

The Barre Times is inclined to criticize a party of 100 Boston men and women because, at a time when the government is trying to discourage unnecessary travel on the railroads, they saw fit to set out by train on a snowshoeing expedition to northern New Hampshire, instead of strapping on their shoes and footing it there. Evidently The Times has failed to observe that the athletic members of a society club carry their snowshoes anywhere but on their feet when bound for a strenuous hike, and that they very seldom begin to travel under their own power until within sight, at least, of the doors which lead to a banquet hall.—Springfield Reporter.

The Mighty Thrift Stamp.

The Thrift stamp is the poor man's Liberty bond. And as people comprehend more fully the tremendous value of the plan, the greater will be the popularity of the Thrift stamp. The treasury announces that up to Feb. 26, the sale of Thrift stamps had brought into the treasury, seventy millions of dollars and of that, forty millions were paid during the first 26 days of February. There is a note of pride in the treasury statement that during the same period the sale of Thrift stamps in England was thirty-seven millions and England has been booming the Thrift stamp for two years. Thrift stamps are now being sold at the rate of two millions a day and the rate is steadily increasing. The national war saving committee expects that two billions of the stamps will be sold by the end of the current year. It would be surprising, in that event it would be the equivalent of the first Liberty loan and do something that the Liberty loans so far have failed to do, bring the problem of war finance home to the great mass of Americans.

If the campaign has a full measure of success it will cover the entire cost of the government's shipbuilding program for the year. Already it is said, the government is receiving enough money daily to build more than 10,000 tons of shipping. It has up to the present time got sufficient funds from this source to build 420,000 tons, or 84 ships of 5,000 tons each.—Brattleboro Reformer.

American Troops Win Their First Hot Skirmish.

The American troops on the French front proved their mettle fighting spiritedly in their first hot skirmish with the enemy. The German raid upon their sector they are holding in Lord's hand almost with their entrance into the trenches and culminated in an attack early Friday morning. "Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell on our trenches for half an hour," and the enemy shells dropped at the same time in great numbers on the American battery positions. Army officers express the belief that the attack was to test the strength of the line at points where green troops were entrenched. From information received from prisoners it was evident that the Germans had been preparing three weeks for the raid. They followed up their persistent use of poisonous gas and their other terrifying methods of warfare with the charge of a force of trained and seasoned Hanoverian troops. The raid which followed the heavy barrage was repulsed by the Americans. There was hand to hand fighting in the trenches. One act of bravery reported was that of a young captain, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1917, who rallied his men with rifles and machine guns, went through the American barbed wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for and fought the enemy. There are yet no details of the American loss beyond the statement which gives no numbers of men engaged or of casualties, but three prisoners remained in American hands and, the report says, German dead lay in front of the American trench. The American trained soldier is proving his fighting quality and his ability to hold his own should that long heralded German advance really materialize.—New York Sun.

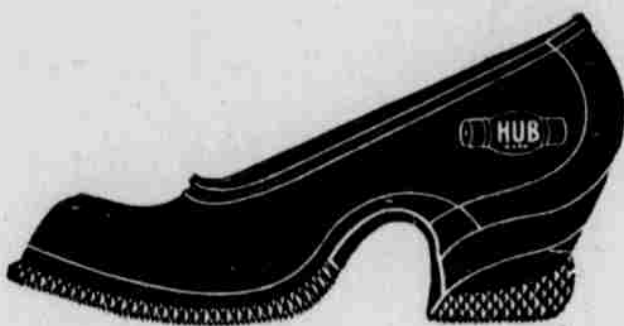
Back to Japan.

If we may judge from past performances, Japan has already struck in Siberia for law and order and protection by the sword for Japanese interests against the anarchy of the arch-traitors of Russia and the aggressions of the arch-enemies of civilization. When the screen of censorship, which now hides from Occidental eyes the course of events in the Orient, has been lifted, we shall probably see Japanese troops in possession of Vladivostok and in control of a considerable section of the Trans-Siberian railway; for it is the habit of the Japanese when they go to war to act first and attitude afterwards. The war maker they hold the sword mightier than the pen, and do not try to sub-

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS: Save one pound of flour per week and our Allies will have bread.

Rubbers

seem to be what you need most now. A pair of rubbers is much less expensive than a doctor.



We are well supplied with nearly all styles and can fit most all styles of shoes. Better buy them now as we may not have them later as they are very hard to get. Good line of Rubber Boots.

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We're ready with the largest and best selected line of spring samples to take your measure for that new Easter suit. Now is the time. Step in and look them over.

If you're going to save \$10 on an overcoat for next Fall, don't wait, only a very few left.

Special
 for this week, a good heavy cotton sweater for \$1.95, sizes 38 to 46.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

stitute words for deeds when they march against their enemies. If others went through, wrapped up inside their own little selves, envying their neighbors, fancying themselves abused, worrying over trifles, always on the lookout for slights, spoiling a full 50 percent of their days through their own pettiness. And a few days past, and they all are laid out here to-day, the men who laughed their way through life and made others laugh a little more, and the men who gnawed their hearts out. All lying side by side, never to live again.

"Think of the things that those dead men worried about. What do they amount to now? Think of the good luck that they envied in other fellows. Who in the world remembers it? They had one little lifetime to live, and they spoiled it by oversensitiveness and jealousy. Doesn't it strike you as an awfully foolish way to waste a lifetime, when it's the only lifetime that you will ever have?"

Learn From the Cemetery: No One Worries There.

In an article in the March American Magazine one man says to another who was very sensitive and worried a great deal:

"Exactly," he grunted. "A few years ago they were live men like you and me. They grew up and did their business and married and died. Some of them passed happily along their way, believing the best of their fellows, doing their jobs wholeheartedly and well, spreading a bit of sunshine among the

folks they came into contact with, extracting every drop of sweetness from every single day. And others went through, wrapped up inside their own little selves, envying their neighbors, fancying themselves abused, worrying over trifles, always on the lookout for slights, spoiling a full 50 percent of their days through their own pettiness. And a few days past, and they all are laid out here to-day, the men who laughed their way through life and made others laugh a little more, and the men who gnawed their hearts out. All lying side by side, never to live again.

Why Those Lambs Did Not Freeze.

In the February Farm and Fireside a writer says:

"I have been in the habit of breeding for February lambs for some years past, and believe that early lambs pay better than later ones, provided the owner is willing to give them a little extra care."

"Many a zero night I have kept the fires burning and visited the sheep pen every hour, so that no new-born lambs would be frozen to death. As for the success of this plan I can only say that in the last three years I have not lost a single lamb that was born alive."

Your Rheumatism

The twists and aches of rheumatic sufferers usually yield to the rich oil-food treatment in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when everything else fails. Besides helping to purify and enrich the blood Scott's strengthens the functions to throw off injurious acids and is especially beneficial during changing seasons. Many doctors themselves take Scott's. You Try It.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cigarettes for Soldiers.

Editor, Barre Times: While no one can doubt the kindly motives that prompt mothers, sisters and sweethearts to send cigarettes to our soldiers in training camps and at the front, yet to say that such a procedure constitutes a mistaken kindness is stating the matter altogether too mildly. For what are cigarettes but a rank poison that sooner or later are more certain to claim their victims than are German bullets. For there is ground for hope that many of our soldiers will escape harm from enemy bullets, but not so from cigarettes. Their sure destruction is only a matter of time, dependent largely upon the various temperaments of those who use them.

A few years since, a board of army physicians examined 147 cadets for high military training and found that only 13 of that number were perfectly sound in every physical organ, and they were all non-users of tobacco in any form, while many who had longest been addicted to the use of cigarettes had already become victims of incipient heart, lung or kidney diseases, induced by the use of tobacco, more especially of cigarettes; whereupon that board of physicians declared with due alarm that "the use of tobacco, and especially of cigarettes, is fast undermining the military power of the nation."

They also stated that "in a few more years, if the cigarette habit is allowed to continue, the American nation will become a nation of weaklings." And that this alarming prophecy is being fulfilled, the writer only needs to state that when in Massachusetts last April the endurance of a military regiment of that state was being tested at a high rate of speed and before they had reached the distance of one city square, many of the cigarette smokers, the officers observed, began to "haul for breath" and it was feared that some would be discharged as incapable of performing the duties of soldiers. And yet, sad it is to say, at that very moment when the cigarette smokers were "hauling for breath," poor foolish young women and girls were on the sidewalks soliciting funds "to buy cigarettes for soldiers." What mistaken kindness! What false friends we really are when we send such implements of self destruction to our soldier boys!

How could we better help Germany, or prove ourselves disloyal to our soldiers and to America than by sending cigarettes to poison and weaken our soldiers, upon whose manly strength depends the freedom of the world? It is too bad that our soldiers in the trenches must endure as best they may the poisonous fumes of German gas, but do their loved ones at home realize how seriously the self-inflicted nicotine poison of cigarettes weakens and unites said soldiers for resisting not only the gas attacks, but also all other kinds of assaults from the unscrupulous foe. Nothing too good to send those who are offering their lives as a libation upon the sacred altar of America and of the world, while their highest welfare and success precludes the sending of poisonous cigarettes.

L. F. Fortney.

Plainfield, March 2, 1918.

Another Letter From Mr. Abbott.

Editor, Barre Times: I have been a reader of The Times for 13 years, and during that time I have been impressed with the impartial manner in which you have dealt with the various discussions which have appeared in your columns, but it is self evident that "Mabel" in his commentary on my first letter has abandoned the time-honored custom of The Times, and the "impartial manner" is conspicuous by its absence.

It is true "Mabel" replied to my letter, but made no attempt to answer it, hence the facts (of my first letter) still remain. Ignoring them does not remove them or settle the question under discussion.

Now I deprecate the statements that "nine out of ten" of "the best breed" (am I believe they are the best we breed) are sunk so low, and have lost their self control to such an extent that they "badly need" the fags to supply them the "only redeeming sensation in the awful hell of life." I have a much higher opinion of our Sammies than that and it is because I believe they are "men" and not "dopes" that I commend the action of the W. C. T. U. in not sending them those "pernicious rolls" that tend to un-man them.

It may be that my "ear" is not clearly attuned to the crying demand for smokes over there. (I can't help it if I am not "musical") but I can read pictures and I am aware of the fact that a large number of our boys are "smoking" for smokes, the "londest" and longest cry for "smokes for Sammies" comes not from the Sammies themselves, but from the great tobacco companies, who are commercializing the patriotism of a large portion of our people, and making capital out of the mother-love of our great nation. Of course "Mabel" knows who side he is on, but we (the public) know what is one of the chief sources of "journalistic revenue" in some newspapers, but "all the people can't be fooled all the time."

There is an old trick used by some debaters who, when they realize (as does "Mabel") that their side of the question cannot be justified, they resort to a "Zeppelin" in the "war of words" and call names; hence, "parlor reformer." Now I lay no claim to the title of "reformer" in any sense of the word, neither do I want to be a "deformer." I did not advocate reforming the Sammies under the present circumstances, but I proceed on the theory that "prevention is better than cure," and it is to prevent our boys from becoming "fat subjects for the reformer" that I have written these letters.

Now I wish to modify one statement in my first letter, and have it read thus: "If we want Germany to win this war, one of the best things we can do to the end is to send to our soldiers all the cigarettes they can smoke."

Our boys are entitled to all the comforts we can possibly send them, but realizing the need of efficiency of the highest order, we condemn the cigarette, because it tends to inefficiency. No one appreciates more deeply than I the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice of our officers and men in all branches of the service, but we must not allow our emotions to run away with our common sense.

As my first letter will undoubtedly be read by men in our camps and in France, I ask that this letter be given the same privilege through your valuable paper.

As far as I am concerned, this incident is closed. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, yours very sincerely, Albert Abbott.

Murkettown, Vt., March 2, 1918.

Ground Water in Georgia.

One of the most valuable natural resources of a state and one which is not fully appreciated by all the citizens is its water supply. An abundant supply



There is something ahead for each one of us. Largely we are now determining what it is.

Start a savings account here, add to it regularly and watch it grow, plus its interest earnings.

That means nothing but SUCCESS, PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS ahead for you.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DELAY

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of water suitable for drinking and for domestic and industrial use is so essential to the health, progress, and prosperity of a community that its importance can scarcely be overestimated. The state and federal geological surveys are charged with the duty of determining the nature and extent of water supplies and from time to time issue reports on this branch of their work.

More than half the state of Georgia—the part lying south of a line passing through Augusta, Macon, and Columbus—is included in the physiographic and geologic province known as the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, which slopes southeastward from maximum elevation of about 600 feet to sea level. This vast lowland supports a rapidly increasing population now about half the population of the state—and its water supply has become so important that the United States geological survey, department of the interior, in co-operation with the geological survey of Georgia, has investigated the groundwaters of the area. The results of the investigations are published by the federal survey as water-supply paper 341, by L. W. Stephenson, Otto Veatch, and R. B. Dole.

U. S. AIR SERVICE.

Fliers Do Not Constitute Nearly All the Aviation Department.

Edward R. Stettinius, the recently appointed surveyor general of supplies for the army is turning his attention first to a tightening up of the business organization of the signal corps, for here, as in no other branch of the service, is typified the interrelation between the industrial and the military processes of war-making.

The reader of newspapers and magazines is accustomed to think of the air service as consisting entirely of intrepid fliers who soar over the enemy's lines, reconnoitering, bombing, and, in general, fulfilling the tradition of that most picturesque branch of our military service. Perhaps no department of warfare appeals more to the imagination and less to a realization of the practical, mechanical grind of the day's work.

And yet, if each pilot were to take up in the air with him all the men who are, in their way, as intimately connected with that single airplane as he himself, a Zeppelin-sind conveyance would be required; for, besides the pilot, there are

30 industrial soldiers to every plane which flies over the front. Each pilot is the personal representative of 30 machinists, toolmakers, engine fitters, cabinetmakers, carpenters, sailmakers, motor and plane repairmen—all of them soldiers, all of them members of the signal corps, and all of them waiting on the ground with a personal interest in that machine.

It is the building up of this combination industrial military organization that has made the work of the signal corps so phenomenal and it is to this further development and co-ordination that Mr. Stettinius is bringing his exceptional talents for organization. Progress in this branch of war preparation may be said to have begun at minus zero, because, at the declaration of war, it became necessary to cancel a large percentage of the work which was being carried forward on a peace-time basis. On July 24, 1917, when the appropriation bill providing for the expansion of this fighting branch was passed, the personnel of the signal corps consisted of only a few hundred men. To-day, the personnel of the signal corps numbers 90,000, including fliers, mechanics, and trade experts in every line.

The industrial soldiers enrolled in this service are all sent to schools for trade training. Here they are sorted into squadrons for training in that branch of the work for which they are best fitted. Those squadrons are given military training for purposes of discipline, but their intensive training is in the industrial phases of the service so vital to the maintenance of the ships of the air.

Added to the great manufacturing activity which is being concentrated ceaselessly upon the production of engines, planes, air-craft parts, machine guns, scientific instruments and materials, is the big task of whipping human material into shape for active service. A tremendous work has already been done by the signal corps. European experts have stated that the flying and training schools in the United States, created within a few brief months, surpass anything in this line to be seen in Europe after three years of war.

It is to the perfecting of this great business and manufacturing organization which is so essential to the picturesque "cavalry of the clouds," that Mr. Stettinius' knowledge and organizing ability is first being turned.

A New Straw Hat for 25c

Get a bottle of ELKAY'S STRAW HAT DYE—12 different colors. There is enough to color one hat in every bottle. This dye can also be used to color leather, wood, etc.

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